EWS FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S DIVISION

articulars of the Capture of Jacksonville, Fla.

'he Town Set on Fire by the Retreating Rebels.

alf a Million Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

ey Declare Their Attachment to the Union and Repudiate the Right of Secession.

The transport Oriental, from New York, arrived on the 3d. All well, and would leave for New York on the

the Rebels—The Former Trade of Jacksonville—Resolu-tions of the Citisens of Jacksonville—They Deny the Right of Sucession and Rebellion—Speeches of Samuel

r from this point in search of the world renowned at America, which had lain here since last fall, until er St. Marys had also

General Sherman and staff arrived here to-day in the

General Sherman and staff arrived here to-day in the camer Cosmopolitan. General Sherman has issued the lowing proclamation, the original of which was struck I by the compositors from the New York Herath office is serving in the Forty-eighth and Seventy-ninth-regionts New York Volunteers:—

ROCLAMATION TO THE PROPLE OF EAST FLORIDA. HEADQARTERS, EXPENITIONARY CORPS. J. Accessiveller, Fla., March 20, 1862. J. The troops of the United States have come among you protect loyal citizens and their property from further olestation by the greatures of a robel and usurped autority, and to enable you to resuscitate a government high they have ruthlessly endeavored to destroy. All loyal people who return to or remain at their homes the quiet pursuit of their lawful avocations small become the different property of the constitution of the United States. The sole serie and intention of the government is to maintain is integrity of the constitution and the laws, and ream States which have revolted from their national legistics to their former prosperous and happy contions.

legisnoe to their former prosperous and happy contion.

There is great satisfaction in the fact, now become pamt to all, that a large portion of you still cling in your
sarts to that mother who first liberated you from the
iraliom of a despotic government; who neat research
ou from the deathly grasp of the wily savage at a
ightful cost of life and treasure, and who atterwards
evated you from the condition of Territorial dependence
that of a proud and independent State.
I carnetly recommend that in every city, town and
reduct, you assemble in your primary and sovereign
spacity, that you there throw of that shan government
hich has been forced upon you, swear true intellify and
legiance to the constitution of the Catter States, and

Brigadier General, Commanding, of Jacksonville:—

The following are the minutes of a meeting of the citims of Jacksonville.—
At a meeting of the loyal citizens of the United States
I America, held in Jacksonville, East Florida, March 20,
382, at half-past ten o'cicek A. M., C. L. Robinson
cting as Chairman, and O. L. Keene as Secretary,
Colonel Jno. S. Rammis, Jno. W. Price, S. F. Halliday,
aran Moody and Philip Fraser were appointed a comnitee to draft resolutions to lay before said meeting,
ne following being a true copy of the same, which were
nanimously received and slopted:—
We, the people of the city of Jacksonville and its vimity, in the county of buval, and State of Florida, emraced within the territory and jurisdiction of the United
tates of America, do hereby set forth our declaration of
gains, and our solemn protest against the abrogation of
ne same by any pretended State or other authority—
First, We hold that government has compact in which
retection is the price of allegiance; that when protection
denied through weakness or design allegiance is no
mager due.

Third. We hold that no State of the United States has any legal or constitutional right to separate itself from the government and jurisdiction of the United States. Fourth, We hold that the act of the Convention of the State of Florida, commonly known as the ordinance of secssion, is void, being in direct conflict with the constitution of the United States, and never having been submitted to the people for ratification.

Fifth, We hold that the State of Florida is an integral part of the United States, and subject to the constitutional jurisdiction of the same, and we have reason to believe that thousands of her citizens would hall with joy the restoration of the authority of the government, bringing deliverance from the terrors of an unrestrained popular and military despotism.

We solemnly protest against all the acts and ordinances of the Convention of the State of Florida, which were designed to deprive us of our rights as citizens of the Inited States. We protest against the despotism fostered by the State and other authorities claiming jurisdiction ver us, which has denied to us the rights most dear to remeas—freedom of speech and a free press.

We protest against the expectations of the convention of the state of the rights most dear to remeas—freedom of speech and a free press.

From such a despotism and from such dangers and indignities we have been released by the restoration of the government of the United States, with the benign principles of the constitution. The reign of terror is passed, and law and order prevail in our midst.

It belongs now to the citizens of this State, who hold to their aliegiance under the constitution of the United States, to re-establish a State government according to those previsions of the constitution of the State which are not in conflict with or repugnant to the provisions of the United States. Pe it, therefore, Resolved, That we alsoy the foregoing declaration of rights and protest, and recommend that a convention be called forthwith of all loyal citizens for the purpose of organizing a State government for the State of Florida. Be it further resolved, That the Chief of the proper military dapartment of the United States be requested to retain at this place a sufficient force to maintain order and protect the people in their persons and property.

All of which has been respectfully submitted.

PHILIP FRAZER, Chairman.

C. L. ROBINSON Chairman.

by Mesers, Partol, Thebant, Uriah Bowden and Aaron W

State, upon the subject of the war. It is believed to be unwise, unprovoked and unjust. We say this to obviate, if possible, misconstruction, and for the purpose of avoiding hereafter any imputation of a design to mislead. Whatever may be the sentiments of the citizens of this place, we repeat that no resistance will be made. If the preservation of order should be left with the city government, it will be rigidly enforced. It is, perhaps, to be lamented that the great body of our citizens, of all ages and sexes, distrusting the policy which a military occupation of the place by an enemy might dictate, have left it. These who have remained have done so in confidence that the rules of civilized warfare would afford ample protection both to the persons and property of those who were defenceless.

COMANIER STEVENS REFLY.

I came here in obedience to the orders of my government, not to molest private property, nor to disturb the people. Only those who forcibly and by arms resist the constitution and laws of the United States will be interfered with. If our mission shall prove to be one more of war than peace, it will be because the people of Florida will have it so—such is not our choice. We shall cheerfully leave your city government to enforce its ordinances, and shall take pleasure in lending our aid in sestaining them. Except as to those who may forcibly resist us, persons and property of every description will remain inviolate; nor do we ask the oath of the people as a security for their allegiance. No restrictions will be imposed upon any beyond what the exigencies of the service in which we are engaged may imperiously require. It is to be regretted that peaceable citizens should have deemed it necessary to leave the city on our approach. It is of course left to their option to remain away or return.

The following is a list of the deaths in the New York regiments under General Sherman, in Department of the South, since the departure of the corps from An

napolis:— FORTY-SIXTH NEW YORK VOLUNIERS.

Paul Muller, private, Co. G, Tybee, December 9, 1861, of toxicum.

Carl Jnohr, private, Co. A, December 29, 1861, of gunahot wound. PORTY-SEVENTE NEW YORK VOLUNTERES.

None.

FORTY-RIGHTH NEW YORK VOLUNIERRS.

F. G. Davis, private, Co. G, at Port Royal Harbor, November 9, 1861, of typhold fever.

Thomas Walling, private, Co. H, at Hilton Head, November 24, 1861, of a violent imflammatory affection between the bones of the head and the scalp.

W. G. Hopkins, private, Co. G, November 26, 1861, of pneumonia.

S. W. Price, private, Co. A, November 27, 1861, of pneumonia.

pneumonia.

John C. Welsh, private, Co. G, November 28, 1861, effects of a gunshot wound.

Randolph Griffing, private, Co. II, December 10, 1861,

of pneumonia. Fnancis E. Sammis, private, Co. K, December 30, 1861, of typhoid fever.
Thomas Dougherty, private, January 30, 1862, found dead in his tent. Edward Jerome, private, Co. G, March 4, 1862, of con-Q. C. Dutcher, corporal, Co. A, January 26, 1862,

Q. C. Dutcher, corporal, Co. A, January 26, 1862, drowned.

Ben Sayers, private, Co. G, February 12, 1862, effects of gunshot wound.

Selah Q. Conkin, private, Co. A, March 8, 1862, of typhoid fever.

Thomas Singleton, corporal, Co. E, March 11, 1862, drowned.

Patrick Dorland, private, Co. C, March 11, 1802, drowned.

drowned.

SEVENTY-NINTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Archibaid Bell, corporal, Co. B, at Beaufort, January 29, 1862, of typhold fever.

Daniel Flaherty, private, Co. A, Hilton Head, December 31, 1861, of congostive fever.

Levi Hambleton, private, Co. C, January 4, 1862, of congestive fever.

George R. Squire, private, Co. G, January 5, 1862, of congestive fever.

Congestive fever.
Antoine Klube, private, Co. B, January 13, 1862, of Congestive fever.
Thomas E. Wolfe, private, Co. K, January 17, 1862, of

Thomas E. Wolfe, private, Co. K., January 17, 1862, of pneumonia.
Jacob Miner, private, Co. A., January 20, 1862, of congestive fever.
George Gunn, captain, Co. A., January 21, 1862, suicide.
Charles Green, private, Co. C., February 2, 1862, of congestive fever.
R. Perrin, lieutenant, Co. E., February 9, 1862, of congestive fever.
Gyson H. Brown, private, Co. C., January 18, 1862, of congestive fever.
George H. Hulsland, private, Co. G., March 1, 1862, of pneumonia.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Debate in the British House of Commons on the Question of the Arrest of Southern Rebels in Morocco.

The American Troubles an Exciting Theme in India.

The Effect of the Federal Successes upon the People of France.

THE PROGRESS OF THE GRECIAN REBELLION,

19th of March, arrived here last night, with three days

The India, China and Australian mails have arrived

but without bringing any intelligence of special interest but without bringing any intelligence of special interest. The London Times correspondent says:—

The prospect of peace and the definite announcement that the Confederate Commissioners had been delivered up, had a marvellous effect in the Calcutta market. Five and a half per cent paper, in one day rose from 3-12 to 8-8 premium. The question India is now interested in is, how long will the war between North and South continue? If for another year, then India's chance of taking America's place in the cotton market will begin to seem probable.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived on

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived on March 13, at Siont, on his way up the Nile. The Prince will return to Alexandria about the end of March, when

Arrest of Confederate States Citizens in Morocco.

Arrest of Confederate States Citizens in Morocco.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, March 17, Mr. D. Generich asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Lieutenant of the Sumter and the ex-Consul of the United States at Cadiz, who were arrested on landing from the Ville de Malaga steamer by the United States Consul at Tangier, were taken down to the harbor, and embarked as prisoners on board the United States frigate inc; whether the Moorish government did not protest against this proceeding, and only yielded to the threat of the United States Consul that he would strike his fiag; and whether it was the opinion of her Majesty's government that the jurisdiction with which, by the existing capitulations or treaties, European Consuls were invested over their countrymen in Mahomedan countries empowered them to take judicial cognizance of alleged political offences committed in any other country; and, if not, whether the British government would take means to protect our faithful ally the Moorish government from such infringement of

agent, have at any time occasion to request from the Moorish government the assistance of soldiers, guards, or armed force for the purpose of arresting any British subject, the demand should be complied with on payment of certain fees. By the 23d article of the treaty between Morocco and the United States it was said that the Consul of the United States it was said that the Consul of the United States should reside at any seaport of the Moorish dominions, and should enjoy all the privileges which the consuls of any other nation enjoyed. When it became known in Tangier that those gentlemen were about to be transferred to the sloop line, a large assemblage of Europeans and natives took place. They threatened the United States Consul, and for some time a serious rict was apprehended. The United States Consul sent for Mr. Hay, but he declined to interfere, and at the same time remonstrated with the Consul, who fell back on the treaty. Mr. Hay pointed out that the right of affording asylum belonged to the Moorish government, and that the article of the treaty referred to really applied only to criminals, and not to persons charged with political offences. The United States Consul declined to receive that interpretation of the treaty, and on the remonstrance of the Moorish authorities be threatened not only to loner his flag but to declare vear against Morocco. The authorities were so alarmed by this threat that they felt compolled to give the troops required, and the two gentlemen were marched down under the guard of those armed troops and of the seamen of the United States sloop, who were also armed, and put on board the fine. Her Majesty's government believed that Mr. Hay took a right view of his duty throughout, and approved his conduct. (Hear, hear.) In reply to a quostion put by my honorable friend the other night! stated that they had been released on not. Upon that the War Office then the legraphed to her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, but got an answer that he had no official infelligence whether they had bee

Majesty's government.

The Impossibilities of the American War.

[From the London Times, March 18.]

All the intelligence and all the opinions from America bring ou into strong relief the existence of very great power and very great spirit on both sides of the consideration of the North, which only wanted a little more training and discipline to do all it desired. The recent Confederate reverses have the very same cliect in sending us remewed assurances of the Southern determination to continue resistance through all its possible phases, down to the guerilla warfare of Spain and Mexico, even though, as in the latter case, there should ensue an interminable anarchy. At this distance it is useless to discuss the expected operations, which before this will have been commenced with more or less effect. It is probably decided by this time whether General McClelian could turn the left of the Confederate forces, and, by reinforcing General Banks and Stone, got to the rear of the enemy and obtain possession of Richmond. A third victory in Tennisses will have secured the western half of that State to the federal side, or a defeat will have rendered from less all the blood shed at First Henry and Donsiess. The superiority of the North in numbers, in wealth, and in the means of locomotion makes it probable that they have followed up their victory, and citabished themeleca as theroughly on the west of the chief seconing States as they have, by means of their flects, on the cut and south. But, on the most favorable supposition for the faderal cause, we have only arrived at the questions whether we do indeed see the beginning of the end, and what that end is likely to be. We see no anticipation or prophetic vicion of that end in any of the communications from either side of the war. The federals talk only of present victory, and seem to lock he further into the future. The Confederate advocates talk of derastation and depopulation, of burning

France.

The Paris correspondent of the London Twa-rays:—
The late successes of the federal troops in North America have created a belief among Franch merchants that an arrangement will shortly take place by which an end will be put to the civil war, and that commercial relations will be resumed. This report has had a very favorable effect in the manufacturing districts, particularly at Lyons.

A letter from Marseilles says that a considerable rise has taken place in the price of silk.
Orders from Lyons are said to have been the cause, the last accounts from America leading to a hope that business would shortly be resumed.
The Paris flour market was quiet last week.
The Paris corn market was much more dull during the last week than the week preceding.
The Paris Sourse has been exceedingly dull.

Italy.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on March 15, explanations were requested by Signor Petrucelli as to the convocation of bishops at Rome. He was of opinion that the bishops, like other public functionaries dependent upon the government, ought to request leave of absence to be allowed to visit Rome. These ecclesiastics had more regard for the temporal than for the spiritual power. Rome desired to proclaim the dogma of temporal power, and to make an appeal to the Catholic world against France. Should the bishops go to Rome without leave of the government they must, on their return, become simple citizens and lose their ecclesiastical functions.

The Minister, Signor Poggio, replied.—The object of the convocation at Rome is unknown, but it is certainly not of a religious character. The government is sufficiently armed by laws against those bishops who should take their departure from the State, and should render themselves guilty of acts contrary to the interests of the nation. Up to the present time leave of absence had always been requested; but in case of this not taking place the government will consider what course to adopt.

The King's birthday had been celebrated throughout

is are of absence had always been requested; but in case of this not taking place the government will consider what course to adopt.

The King's birthday had been celebrated throughout the kingdom with great solemnity. In the Turin Chamber of Deputation, on March 17, Signor Jallerga said:—"The ministry is in an equivocal position. It is necessary that it should either complete itself or resign."

Signor Ordes then proposed that the Chamber, in reply to the propositions of Signor Jallerga, should pass to the order of the day without assigning any motive.

Signor Ratazzi said he should have which the discussion to take place; he was not opposed to it. He stated he had not been able to complete his Cabinst, because he was not sure of a majority. He said, also, I shall carry out the law on the national armament, but I do not admit that any association should have the right of arming and of making the dangers which the government incur a pretext for armaments. The government alone has the right of making armaments.

The simple order of the day, as proposed by Signor Ordes, accompanied by a declaration that its adoption would signify that the Chamber supported the ministry, was then put to the vote.

The order of the day, accompanied by the declaration, was passed by 210 against 50 votes. Three members abstained from voting.

A despatch from Turin of March 17 says.—A letter from Garibaldi has been published to-day exporting the Italians to subscribe towards the relief of the sufferers by the late inundations in Austria. The letter says, in conclusion:—'It is necessary to put an end to the fratricial struggle between nations.''

The health of the Pope continues to improve.

Spain.

The ministerial journal says that Spain would not intervene at Rome if France were to withdraw her troops.

The same article says that Spain will also not recognize the legality of accomplished facts in Italy, unless these are sanctioned by a European Congress.

Austria.

Despatches from Vienna of March 17 says:—News re-neived here from Antivari announces that the Turkish quadron has sailed for Lower Albania.

Rigerand.

The same note again expresses the readiness of Denmark to listen to any objections of the German government to its propositions for the settlement of the relations and autonomy of Holstein.

The Dagbladeb of March 17 centains a more detailed

The Herzegovina.

The Turks occupied Grahovo on March 17. A division of the Turkish army has advanced against Joi, which was occupied by Vucalovitch. An engagement took place; the result is unknown. The Turks are still advancing.

Laca Vucalovitch is concentrating his forces at Prisicka, and Devoisch Pasha at Zubzi.

Mirco has been nominated chief of the Montenegrin forces.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Times city article of Monday, March 17 says.—French rentes declined an eighth on Saturday evening. This adverse movement will excite surprise if the figures in the monthly return of the Bank of France, showing an augmentation in the bullion of

if the figures in the monthly return of the Bank of France, showing an augmentation in the bullion of 23,440,000 are correct.

In the market for manufactured goods at Manchester a little increase of steadiness has occurred since the last American news, owing to an impression produced by the address of President Davis that the war will go on, and that cotton will be kept back.

Consols are quoted the same as on Saturday. There is still very little demand for discount at the Bank, and in the Stock Exchange loans are offered at 1½ a 2 premium. American securities were unaltered oh Monday. The amount of gold sent into the Bank on Monday was £77,000.

Turnor Exemen, March 18.—The English funds continue to move steadily upwards, and have closed to day at another ad vance of an eighth. Consols closed at 93½ a 24 for money, and 93½ a 24 for April 10. In the discount market the supply of money is ample at rates below Bank minimum. In the Stock Exchange the charge for short loans was two per cent.

French rentes decined a quarter and are quoted at 60f. 60c.

The Seine, from the West Indies, has brought £208,000.

days amount to 14,000 bales, 7,000 on speculation and export; prices very firm.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—MARCH 18.

A fair business was done in wheat at 2d. decline on the week. Flour difficult to move, and 6d. a 1s. per sack and barrel lower. Outs and barley quiet. Beans 6d. a 1s. per quarter lower. Indian corn was in good request; mixed, 28s. 9d.

LONDON CORN MARKET -- MARCH 17.
The market is leavy at a decline of in. LONDON COLONIAL MADEET. MARCH 18, 1862.

Sugar fat. Coffee friz. Ten unaltered. Tallow steady
at 46s. THE LATEST MARKETS.

Collen was unphaged; sales of two days 12,000 bales, including 3,500 to speculators and experters.

The Manchester market is tending upward, but the sales were smart.
Flour duit. Wheat active. Corn tenung mixed, 28c. 20d. a 22b.
Beef steady. Pork steady. Bacon active. Lard ter ing upward and firm. Tailow quiet and steady. Ashes quiet. Sugar quiet and steady. Rico inactir Rosin dull. Spirits turpentine nominal at 60s.

NEWS FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

The Rebels Mounting New Guns and Strengthening Their Defences.

Iron-Clad Rebel Gunboats Reported on the River,

Sr. Louis, March 30, 1862 The army correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing under date of Cairo, March 29, says the firing on Friday at Island No. 10 was quite heavy, the reb

Word reached the fleet last night that four rebel gun oats partly clad with railroad iron, had appeared belo Point Pleasant; but as General Pope's batteries extend in an almost continuous line for fifteen miles, it is not believed they can force a passage.

## THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Defeat of the Rebels in Polk County, Missouri,

Re..

The War in the Southwest. CINCINNATI, March 30, 1862.

A special despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial from Indianapolis says that General Ruell has assumed com-mand of our forces, and at the latest advices was within fifteen miles of Beauregard at Corinth, Mississippi.

few other Union officers. The locomotive was run into a ditch and the cars destroyed.

St. Louis, March 30, 1862. On the night of the 26th inst. a band of from five eight hundred rebels attacked four companies of State militia at Hammonaville, Polk county, Mo. They were completely defeated, with a loss of fifteen killed and a large number wounded. Our less was none killed, but number wounded. Among the latter were Captain Stockton and Congrove, severely.

The Remains of the Rhode Island

The remains of Colonel Slocum, Major Ballou and Capt.
Tower reached here this morning. They have been lying in state at the Infantry Armory. The Burnside Zouaves act as a guard of henor. Thousands of people have visited the armory to day. The military and civic procession takes place to morrow. The remains will be enombed in Grace church Cemetery.

NAVY.—The following petition has been placed this morning (says the Boston Transcript of the 29th inst.) with great favor among our prominent merchants and shipowners. It embodies, in respectful terms, the wide-spread discontent of the community with Secretary Welles:—

welles—
To the Persentent of the commanny with Secretary
Welles—
To the Persentent of the United States—The undersigned, eithers of Boston and its vicinity, respectfully
request that the present Secretary of the Navy. How.
Gideon Welles, be removed from onne, and-that his place
may be supplied by some man qualified, by executive
capacity and by competent knowledge of naval and civil
affairs, to exercise the proper forecast, vigilance and
energy in preventing such disasters as may be directly
traced to the lack of these qualities in the present is
cumbent, and in those subordinates for whose fitness he
is in the main responsible.

Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

NEWBERN, NC-United States Transport New York-Colo
ee and servant, Captain S A Fuller and Lieutenant W
tarrett, Twenty-seventh regiment Massachnests Volunies
tieutenants Spaniding and E G Munie, Captain E J Dr.
mid servant, and Captain J B Saunders, Twenty-fifth Mahusetts Volunteers; Colonel J Nagle, Forty-eighth Penn
ania Volunteers; Colonel J Rardertt and Lieuten
Jolonel C K Heckman, Nmth. New Jersey Volunte
dipant A Zabriskie and servant, A S Jackson, Thos Iir, Thos Hay, Jr. J Douglass, J Pene, Robert Johnston, W
Loud, Henry Woodhull, B S Collins, S D McCornick
Robinson, Mr Zhibeaut, J B Kimbell, Mr Keith, and C
fligging.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

General Burnside in Possession of Beaufort, N. C.

No Resistance Offered to the Union Forces.

Port Macon Still Garrisoned with Rebel Troops.

Their Supplies Cut Off and the Surrender of the Fort Inevitable,

All is quiet here.

s quiet there. General Burnside had gone to Beaufort and taken pos

ension of the place. There was no resistance whatever

Fort Macon was still occupied by the rebels, from

three to five hundred strong; but they were entirely cut

the rifled guns at Sewall's Point, which came within about three hundred yards of the shipping in the upper

nole knocked in her side, and now lies on the bar ca

was tried, in order to test the carriage. Only ten shots were fired. The second shot was a splendid richocheted thot. The immense ball, weighing 437 pounds, after naking three plunges and renewed flights, finally sank stand one of these Lihcoln pills, as they are called here,

Point, and the smoke from a large vessel could be seen off above Crancy Island. A propellor, apparently gunboat, also came down James river within about three miles of Newport's News, and after reconnoitering,

apparently returned up the river.

The present high wind and low water, however, for-bids all expectation of the appearance of the Merrima,

The rebels burned the bridge on the railroad between Nowbern and Beanfort; but it was in progress of repair, places. So far as our informants know, all of quietly in their houses on the approach of the Union forces. All the rebel soldiers in the vicinity shut themated by citizens of Beaufort at from three to six visioned, and it was not believed it could hold out more than a week. Its ultimate capture is of cours

of certainty. General Burnside was at Beaufort. Perfect order

General Fasher was military Governor of the city. The

sisted of about one thousand men, with an excert of gunboats. Two companies of the Massachusetts Twenty-second landed and took the place. The Stars and Stripes

The citizens received the invaders without rent excitement or apprehension. Some few expressing Union sentiments, whilst the mass had nothing to say either way. After holding the place one day, and gathering all the information they could, the expedition returned to Newbern.

## NEWS FROM THE GULF.

Arrival of the Huntsville with 200 Bales of Cotton and 247 Bales of Tobacco-A Thousand Other Bales of Cotton en Route to the City, &c., &c. The United States steamer Huntsville, Cicero Price

commander, from the Gulf blockading squadron and Key West 24th inst., arrived on Sunday. The United States flagship Niagara, United States steam ers South Carolina, Mohawk and Water Witch; United States sloop-of-war Marion; United States ships National

Guard, Kingfisher, Chambers and J. L. Davis, and the transports and coal schooners Rebecca Shepherd, Saml Fish, Siner, Stephen Maliory and South Carolina were at Key West when the Huntaville sailed.

The prize steamer Magnolia, Lieut. Parker commanding, would sail on the 24th for New York, with United States Marshal J. C. Ciapp in charge. The Magnolia has some one thousand bales of cotton on board.

The French man-of-war Milan had been at Key West for two weeks past, and sailed on the 24th.

A Norwegian brig and Spanish bark were also in port. There is no truth in the reported capture of Yancey.

There is no truth in the reported capture of Yancey. We have information of certain important naced movements in the Gulf, but decline publishing it until authorized.

ments in the Gulf, but decine publishing it until authorized, as it piece information of great use to the enemy.

Apalachicola has been fortified by the rebels with thirteen gues and three thousand troops, who occupied the town. Considerable cotten was stored there.

A French man-of-war, late of the Vera Cruz fleet, was

at Havana with twenty-seven cases of yellow fever on The health of Key West was good, and the troops are

8500

comfortably encamped.

At Tortugas several cases of smallpox had occurred in the New Hampshire regiment. The sick were immediately removed to a distant key.

Two of the crew captured on the Magnolia are on board

the Huntsville. They report that active preparations were being made at New Orleans to resist any attack. Several gaubouts were building there, and martial law would soon be proclaimed.

The Huntsville brings home some two hundred bales of cotton, purt of the Magnolia's carge, and two hundred and forty-seen bales of tobacco, captured from the schooner Zavalla, off Berwick, La.

The Smith Carolina was ordered beautiful Desire to the school of the the Huntsville. They report that active preparations

valla, off Berwick, Lo.

The South Carolina was ordered home to Boston, and
the Water Witch and Mohawk would also sail soon for he North for repairs, &c.

The captured schooner Beauregard was being fitted on

for a cruiser. The steamer Connecticut, from New York, arrived on

The United States ship Nightingale arrived on the 19th rom the Passes, and sailed on the 21st for Tortugas to load, and would return to Ship Island and the Passes.

Late advices from the Passes state that the United States steamers Richmond and Brooklyn were at the head of the Passes, and later advices state hearing heavy firing at that point.

The last of Porters mortar fleet had sailed from Key West and had arrived safe at Ship Island.

The following is a complete list of the officers of the

The following is a complete list of the oliners of the context of